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decrease of 29 as compared with the foregoing week ; 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4 ; 8 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1 ; 1 death from smallpox, an increase of 1 ; also 1 death from diphtheria, an increase of 1 ; 2 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 40 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 10.

There occurred during the week ended August 19, 234 deaths from all causes, 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 11 deaths from yellow fever, 12 deaths from different fevers, and 2 deaths from beriberi.

Information.—The long expected rain has come, and therewith the daily temperature has been reduced. The general state of health in the city and in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro is satisfactory ; the improvement which I have previously reported continues. At present the isolation hospital is empty in regard to both yellow fever and smallpox.

From the State of Sao Paulo, I can give you some official facts concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of June. The total number of deaths was 3,504. From tuberculosis there died 161 persons, and from malarial fevers 106. The general state of health was better during the month of June than during the month of May.

From yellow fever, which has caused so many victims at Sao Carlos de Pinhal, there died only 9 persons during the month of June. At Santos there were 64 deaths from that disease, and at the city of Sao Paulo 6 deaths, the latter being all nonresidents, who were ill when they arrived there. There was also one fatal case at each of the following places: Ytú, Iundiaby, Tahú, Indaiatuba, Beledour, and Piracicaba.

In the city of Sao Paulo there were during the month of June 74 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 52, compared with the month of May. That disease was more or less restricted to the district of Braz, whose sanitary inspection offers some difficulties. Of these 74 deceased there were 56 in the isolation hospital and 18 in private houses.

Further, there occurred 1 death from smallpox at Santos, 2 deaths at Sao Carlos de Pinhal, and 1 at Iundiaby.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: August 16, steamship *Lady Lewis*, British, for St. Lucia. August 17, steamship *Carolina*, French, for New Orleans. August 19, steamship *Angola*, British, for St. Lucia ; steamship *Armstor*, British, for St. Lucia. August 20, steamship *Taormina*, German, for New York ; steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. August 23, ship *Argomene*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 12, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day reassumed my duties as sanitary inspector, United States Marine-Hospital Service, and health officer of the port. * * *

The sanitary condition of the city has improved some, although malarial fevers and dysentery still prevail to a great extent. The mortality also has decreased, but not greatly, and it is still very high, as you will perceive from the accompanying table. The port keeps healthy, considering the large number of vessels coming in and going

out constantly. All those attacked with fever on board the ships are sent as suspects to the lazaretto hospital, but the majority turn out to be malarial fever patients. There are few sick reported from the camps and they are, as a rule, dysentery or paludal fever cases. The principal causes of death, as certified by the local physicians, are as follows: Malarial fevers, of intermittent and remittent types, dysentery, enteritis, anæmia with dropsy, infantile cholera, tuberculosis, and debility from want of nourishment.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality of Santiago de Cuba from August 23 to September 11, inclusive.

Date.	City.	Spanish military hospital.	Civil hospital.	Americans.
1898.				
August 23.....	26	16	5	2
August 24.....	30	7	10	0
August 25.....	25	8	4	0
August 26.....	29	8	7	1
August 27.....	27	5	4	0
August 28.....	20	3	3	1
August 29.....	32	0	8	0
August 30.....	29	(a)	2	1
August 31.....	23		9	1
September 1.....	20		7	0
September 2.....	25		6	0
September 3.....	27		4	0
September 4.....	23		7	0
September 5.....	20		4	2
September 6.....	28		3	0
September 7.....	27		4	0
September 8.....	24		5	1
September 9.....	18		9	1
September 10.....	23		8	1
September 11.....	30		9	1
Total.....	506	47	118	12

a No more Spaniards were left.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *August 23, 1898.*

SIR: Since forwarding my regular report, ended August 16, there has been but little change in the sanitary situation of Japan.

The epidemic of dysentery has somewhat spread, and the number of those attacked by it increased, but not to any great extent.

Considering the facts that dysentery has now undoubtedly assumed the form of an endemo-epidemic of annual occurrence, and that the present summer has been the hottest for many years, the severity of this disease has so far this season been less than might have reasonably been expected.

Nevertheless, so thoroughly has the great infectiousness of this form of colitis been demonstrated by experience here, and so fatal is it, that I feel justified in reiterating the suggestion already made, that the Bureau should, in every respect, treat it as a danger of little less importance than cholera.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.